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JOE HART.

The Poet Laureate of the Missouri Bushwhackers.

A Guerrilla With Scholarship and Refined Personal Tastes—His Trail in Jackson and Clay Counties.

Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

CHILLCOTHE, Mo., February 29.—In July, 1863, a noted rebel guerrilla chieftain, commonly called Joe Hart, was killed by a squad of militia in the northwestern part of Livingston county, twelve or fifteen miles from Chillicothe. His real name was Joseph Lawrence Hart, and in the outbreak of the civil war his parents (he was unmarried) resided in Andrew county. He was about twenty-eight years of age. Enlisting in the Missouri rebel army in the fall of 1861, he followed General Price out of the state into Arkansas and across the Mississippi to Corinth. In the fall of 1862 he deserted the confederate army and returned by devious ways and through many perils to Missouri. Taking up quarters in that land of welcome for every man willing to shoot a federal or against the federal flag—Jackson county—he organized a small gang of bushwhackers and took the field. Colonel Parker, of the confederate service, afterward killed at Wellington by McFerren's state militia, gave him a commission as "Captain in the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, Front Line Brigade, Missouri Partisan Rangers, C. S. A."

Here it may be proper to state that this Colonel Parker is said to have been the only Missourian that ever received a commission from the confederate government. The other partisans under Quantrall, Anderson, Toole, Price, and all the rest of the guerrilla chiefs were without commissions. Their services were appreciated, and they and their comrades were often used by the confederate commanders, but they were not entitled to the emoluments and privileges of confederate officers and soldiers. I think it was in the winter of 1862 when the confederate forces wiped out the last vestiges of the partisans in the state, and there were no more zealous supporters of the measure than the Missouri members. Colonel Casper Wister Bell, of Charlton county, the representative from the fourth district, made a strong speech in favor of the cause.

Not long after receiving his commission from Colonel Parker—which was really not a proper commission after all, since it was issued without authority—Hart took a brash or two with the "feds" in Jackson county. On one occasion he routed a party of a dozen or more who were quartered in a barn on the Little Blue, killed two, captured half a dozen, and chased the rest away. This brought up the alarm in the city, and the country became too hot to hold him, and he crossed the Missouri from Jackson into Clay. He now had only ten men; the remainder of the band chose to make the south side of the river, and take their chances under "Charlie" Quantrall.

A WARM WELCOME.

Professing to be regularly in the confederate service, "Captain" Hart at first received a warm welcome from the rebels in the timber and brush country along the Fishing River, where he had scores of bushwhacker lairs and guerrilla hiding places. Where now stands the city of Exeter, in Springfield, a rather dangerous, below Prattville, on the thick timbered bottoms was another. Always in the neighborhood of the house of Mrs. Samuel, the mother of the James boys, there was a hunting place with a leaden roof, through which the sun could not be observed at any hour of the day or night. Into this country, nineteen-twentieths of whose population were pro-confederates, came Joe Hart and his little band. They camped in a little secluded cove on the Fishing river, back of the Missouri City, where they could fire in safety and wait for the spring tide. The men employed the interval in pistol practice, in which they excelled, in "procuring" good mounts, while the people in their houses sometimes took their meals at the houses, but often girls and women carried provisions to them—hamper of侧重 sandwiches and a pot of coffee generally, and occasionally a chicken or two. Soon after the arrival in the country he and a companion passed the night at a farm house. A federal scouting party from Liberty came into the neighborhood, and Hart was saved from capture by a young woman, a noted guerrilla's sister, who ran half a mile across the fields to awoke him.

HART'S POETRY.

Joe Hart was a young man of good address, a gift talker, and a master of fair education. His Quantrall, he had been a school teacher. He was a romantic and sensational dissertation. He read poetry and novels, quoted Byron, and wrote some imitative verses, senseless and saffy for the most part, and as far as I know he was the only poet among the rebels. His effusions were uniformly addressed to some rebel woman who had caught his grub to him as he lay in the brush, or had shown him some such favor and attention. One of these compositions I have seen. It refers to the young lady before mentioned, who saved Hart from capture or death when the federales were about to take him, and was entitled "To Miss Bertha B—, of Clay County, Missouri." It was written and composed by Captain Joe L. Hart, C. S. A. I can give the effusion entire, but I think two verses, the first and the last will suffice:

"Fair and true I'll forgo,
The happy day when first we met,
That day so full of danger,
My life to you I'll give all."

Upon that golden morning,
And escaped those fields of hell,
Your words of warning."

And now, each day, as you come forth
Unto my sylvan bower,
I rest your precious bairn,
And hold the happy bairn."

The food you bring in your fair hands
Is to me a bairn."

And, though I stand at federal bands,
You need not fear exposure,

DANDY GUERRILLA.

What with his rhymes and rollovers, his shenanigans, and his rollovers, his song was a character. He could handle a pen as skillfully as a pistol; his handwriting was as delicate as a lady's, and he was proud of his proficiency in that accomplishment. Claiming to be a master of his pen, he boasted of the defensiveness of both sides indiscriminately. With his watch and money had no politics and good horses no right that he was bound to respect. Possessing a liberal share of bravery, or rather derring-do, he was a swashbuckler, fond of great ading and of exaggerating his exploits. Living the life of an outlaw, hiding in caves and skulking by night, steering a course of dire woes, and making his toiles by the woodland stream, he kept his dress and a dancing master in his mansion.

In the early spring of 1863, before the leaves on the maple and birch were out, the wings of a sparrow, and when the drowsy willow and the violets were blowing, Joe Hart and his band were ranging through Clay. Up and down, forward and back. Life was a burden to the people, the merciful of the confederate sympathized with the rebels, and put it the mildest, disgruntled with the confederate these representatives of the southern cause. The citizens, irrespective of party, rose against them, and at last came a company of federal troops from Camp Canfield—Catherwood's men—and drove them away. Some of the band recrossed the river into Jackson.

CLOSELY PRESSSED.

With but five men Hart passed in plante of the church bells at Liberty on into Pfeffer. First he had to pass into both Bremen and Clinton. In the latter country he robed a militia officer of a few hundred dollars, but it pleased his fancy to say that the officer captured was a gay master and that his body amounted to \$1,000. Entering Atlanta in May, he went into Andrew and Buchanan. Here a dozen well-to-do farmers were robbed and three men were killed—shot down in presence of their wives. The militia rose and Hart fled into Jackson, then into Calhoun, militia commanding him to give him in his road, as though some one had gone ahead of him sowing dragon's teeth. South of Breckinridge there was a respite from pursuit, and Hart crippled a union citizen, robbed two men, and stole a horse. He then went up into Wellborn, a neighborhood in Davie's for a few days, and on Thursday, July 9, with but four men, he took refuge in the heavy timber of the forks of Grand river,

In the western part of Livingston, a locality where four out of five of the people were anti-United States and friendly disposed towards any rebels, native or foreign, or what not. The first night he was joined by Tom Crews and another local bushwhacker who had been in hiding for some time.

RANDOLPH, March 5.—Speaking of narrow escapes from death, Bernard Wren, of Ward street, this town, says:

"It was about fifty years ago that I left the paternal roof in the county of Longwood, Ireland, for the United States. Arriving in Cork, I bought my ticket for passage on board the ship but as she was set to sail before 10 o'clock in the evening, I took a small boat in the harbor, and, after getting about, I found a sailor who was a sailor's boarding house. I was watching the dance which was in progress when suddenly there was a loud report, the lights were extinguished and we were left in total darkness. While groping my way about to find an exit I was twenty yards under the water. I got out, swam to the shore, went into a camp in the woods at midnight, preparatory to a 'drive' after the bushwhackers in the early morning. It was a warm, sultry night, and the sun slept on the ground without covering. The hands were tied to saplings, and two sentinels kept watch and ward. Only a mile away lay Hart and his band in a romantic little valley on Coon creek, and their camp was a natural tent, covered and occupied by the branches and interlocked boughs of an elm and a thorn hedge and umbrellas as banyan trees, and was carpeted with moss green, emerald and soft as velvet. The guerrillas kept up the 'drive' all night, but were unable to find the band, who afterwards learned that it was a sailors' boarding house. I was watching the dance which was in progress when suddenly there was a loud report, the lights were extinguished and we were left in total darkness. While groping my way about to find an exit I was twenty yards under the water. I got out, swam to the shore, went into a camp in the woods at midnight, preparatory to a 'drive' after the bushwhackers in the early morning. It was a warm, sultry night, and the sun slept on the ground without covering. The hands were tied to saplings, and two sentinels kept watch and ward. 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went to Galveston and saw the big ships, and went to the beach and gathered some shells and brought some oysters home with me. I have a pair of Jersey red pigs, which I name gave for a Christmas present; I think so much of them that the boys tease me and say "I feed them with a present." When I was a little fellow I kept a store, and sold the same to the neighbors, but as they paid me in glass money I soon "got broke." Age 11.

Lilie B. McClure, White City, Texas.—This is the first time I have tried to write for publication. I am going to school now, and we have a very large school; we have seventy-five students, and we have a comfortable school room. My studies are reading, geography, spelling and arithmetic. When I am home from school I help make supper and then I am free to go to the park, I have a brother and sister. I have two pets, a puppy and a cat. It has been unpleasant weather this winter. Age 11.

Bertha Gibson, Smith's Station, Ala.—I live in a quiet country home and have only times gathering here. We live in a hundred yards of the river, so soon I liked your game fine, you must write often. I keep consequence notes, and I have heard several say that they had a splendid time Christmas. I think I can say ditto. We live in sight of the road. Age 12.

Flora Gay Hunt, Paris, Texas.—I have very written a letter to any one but grandma, and she is glad to get a letter from me. I hope you will throw my game fine, you must write often. I keep consequence notes, and I have heard several say that they had a splendid time Christmas. I think I can say ditto. We live in sight of the road. Age 12.

The NEWS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—The President has sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Frederick William at San Remo. He also charged Colonel Lickenstein, of his military household, to convey his condolences to Count Von Münster, German ambassador.

M. de la Bédoyère, minister of foreign affairs, went to the German embassy and telegraphed to M. Herbette, French ambassador at Berlin, to present his condolences to Prince Bismarck.

All members of the French cabinet called and inscribed their names at the German embassy.

Parliamentary chambers will not adjourn on account of the German emperor's death. Police have issued a number of scandalous placards of the late emperor of Germany, which were being sold on the boulevards this afternoon. Newspapers unanimously denounce the sellers of the placards. The news papers are dignified in their comments on the death of Emperor William.

RUSSIA'S RESPECT FOR THE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Imperial theatres, opera houses, clubs, etc., are in mourning for the memory of Emperor William. Newspapers generally express the greatest respect for the late emperor. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the possible political consequences of his death.

VIENNA, March 9.—The reichsrath adjourned because of the death of the German emperor. Archduke Rudolph will attend the funeral. Subsidized theatres have been closed.

FREDERICK III.

The New Emperor Deeply Affected Over His Father's Death.

SAN REMO, March 9.—The emperor of Germany, Frederick William, passed a fairly good night. During the early part of the night he was restless, but slept better afterwards.

The crown prince and princess of Germany have left San Remo.

Emperor Frederick III. was greatly disturbed on hearing the news of his father's death, but

generally delicate child, and rather small for his age when he donned his first uniform, a Christmas gift from his father, presented him, with his brother Frederick William IV. and his cousin Prince Frederick, to Queen Luisa as the three sons of the King of Prussia.

On New Year's day, 1861, his royal father handed him his first commission as ensign in the first company of the 1st Prussian Foot Guards, in which his older brother, Prince Frederick, was already a sergeant. On Christmas eve of the same year he was promoted to the latter rank. His third commission in the guards was dated May 18, 1812, and his fourth, as captain, October 30 of the same year. The young boy was with the active Prussian army in the campaign of 1813 against the first Napoleon.

Young Wilhelm had with the military training army that followed the French into his country. In a dozen unequal conflicts he again saw the genius of the Corsican general triumph over numbers, and when at last that matchless general was forced to yield to fate at Fontainenbrücke, the future king of Prussia had his first commission as ensign in the 1st Prussian Foot Guards, in which his older brother, Prince Frederick, was already a sergeant. On Christmas eve of the same year he was promoted to the latter rank. His third commission in the guards was dated May 18, 1812, and his fourth, as captain, October 30 of the same year. The young boy was with the active Prussian army in the campaign of 1813 against the first Napoleon.

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Young Wilhelm had with the military training army that followed the French into his country. In a dozen unequal conflicts he again saw the genius of the Corsican general triumph over numbers, and when at last that matchless general was forced to yield to fate at Fontainenbrücke, the future king of Prussia had his first commission as ensign in the 1st Prussian Foot Guards, in which his older brother, Prince Frederick, was already a sergeant. On Christmas eve of the same year he was promoted to the latter rank. His third commission in the guards was dated May 18, 1812, and his fourth, as captain, October 30 of the same year. The young boy was with the active Prussian army in the campaign of 1813 against the first Napoleon.

The king seemed bent on forcing a fight with the house of commons, and even went so far as to threaten to call out the army if the bill was not passed.

Meanwhile Bismarck's policy took a decided national turn, as he was preparing for the unification of Germany. But the idea was not a popular one, for the charge of aiming to "Prussianize" Germany was laid to his door.

Opposition ran high, and in 1848, at the outbreak of the war against Denmark, the chamber

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TERMINAL STOCK

Makes Itself Prominent on the Street Again.

A Movement to Our Some of the Present Directors—Why the Change is Demanded.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Special.]—Considerable mystery has hung over Richmond and West Point Terminal stock for several days. It has been generally believed that something important was being concocted, but no announcement of any definite programme was made until today. When the denouement came it made quite a sensation in Wall street.

The Terminal company was chartered by the legislature of Virginia, and under the general law of the state stockholders of any corporation representing stock in the corporation, at any time, by giving thirty days' notice, require that a stockholders' meeting be called, and if at that meeting a majority of the stock is represented, an election of officers will be had, and the result of such election will be binding. That is to say, the officers chosen at a regular annual meeting, though elected to serve for a year, may, by the above process, be ousted at any time.

There has come to be a strong opposition to several of the present board of managers of the Terminal company, and that opposition is determined upon availing itself of the privilege, under the Virginia law.

The opposition party is said to have been organized by T. L. Wynn, of Milner, Ga., and

William L. Clegg, E. W. Clark, of Philadelphia; August Belmont, Jr., W. W. Astor, Bros., and also several clients of P. J. Gherardi & Co.

They say tonight that there have

13,000 shares of stock committed to the support of their plan. The entire capital stock, including both the common and preferred, is 490,000 shares.

There is no secret

made of the intention to make radical changes, if a majority of the stock is secured.

It is said in some quarters that if the

non-party wins the fight, E. W. Clark and

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The Fascination of Thackeray's Letters.

News and Notes on Recent Publications—Bessan's New Book "Fifty Years Ago" Ready for Publication.

The letters of Thackeray, recently published, form one of the most interesting gifts to literature since the great satirist laid down his pen.

"Which never will a fitter!"

Or signed the page that registered a No."

These letters have the fascination of biography; they are, indeed, an unconscious autobiography, and what could be more desirable than a life of Thackeray written by himself?

The man of all time,

Who knew the most men;

The soundest head and heart—

The sharpest, kindest pen."

The world loves Thackeray a most agreeable debt for all his writings, filled as they are, with a disguised moral philosophy, the tendency of which is to lessen the pride and vanity which permeates society, the desire to seem rather than to be, which corrodes character, the materialistic beliefs which undermine that simple faith in a higher power which he thus reverently apostrophizes.

"O, how I have a name of God! Light unbreakable! Mystery unanswerable! Vastness unmeasurable! Who are these who come forward to explain the mystery and gaze unblinking into the depths of the light and measure the immeasurable vastness to a hair? O, name that God's people of old did fear to utter! O, light, that God's prophet would have perished had he seen! Who are these now so familiar with it?"

In all, Thackeray wrote there is nothing morbid, nothing but is tracing as the air and quickening as the sunshine. Some one has well said of him that he could not have depicted Vanity Fair as he has unless Eden had been shining brightly before his eyes.

One of the pleasant features of the letters is Thackeray's comments upon his own writings. He tells his friend, Mrs. Browning, "I am sending you my 'Hawthorne'—the 'Hawthorne' this morning; upon my word and honor if it doesn't make you cry I shall have a mean opinion of you. It was written at a time of great affliction when my heart was very soft and humbled."

In the composition of his stories the reader gets behind the scenes and sees the process as:

"I am going to kill Mrs. Pendennis presently and have her in this number. Minnie says, 'O! papa do make her well again; she can have a regular doctor and be almost dead, and then will come a homeopathic physician who will make her well, you know."

Thackeray had a ready pencil, and his illustrations are an important feature in his correspondence. In one letter he is himself a hero, drawing a horse and riding a clipp'd pony in the park, in another, while waiting for dinner, he draws a graphic portrait of Henry Hallam out shooting. An illustration shows Thackeray in an Oxford cart on his way to Blenheim, where he found a chapel "dedicated to God and the duke of Marlborough. The monument of the latter occupied the whole place almost, so that the former is quite secondary."

One comic little drawing shows him trying to sleep in an Oxford bed, which is much too short for him.

Everywhere the letters abound in touches of good feeling. Now he is out with the children to buy a "gorgeous" for granny, who wants it very much. Again he is watching by the sickbed of the good old aunt, who, he says, is preparing to go out of the world, in which she has been living very virtuously for more than eighty years, as calmly and happily as may be.

Many of the letters are so charmingly personal that they might have been written by a bright, agreeable woman, one who knows just how to be "newsy" and entertaining. The special talent for correspondence is rarer in men than in women, but Thackeray excels in it; yet his letters abound in those sterling qualities of humor, satire, good feeling and pathos which makes all he has written so admirably adapted to arrest attention, to arouse thought and to lead to fresh convictions upon many important questions of life.

On reading the letters the personal influence of the man, the strength and beauty of his character, make it difficult to apply a remark which Thackeray makes in reference to one of his characters to himself and muses in this wise:

"If, among writers, Thackeray is not as grand as Homer, wise as Shakespeare, or devout as Dante, or all comprehensive as Goethe, yet 'he is, please God, a gentleman.'

Briefs About Books.

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A MIDSUMMER AT LARGE. By Charles R. Taliaferro. D. Lothrop company. Price \$1.50. Mr. Charles Reinington Taliaferro, who has attained a wide popularity and which have a strong following, and is interesting, but thoroughly wholesome. The Taliaferro at large who is the hero of the present story is Flagler Hamlyn, and the time covered is the period of his forty days' vacation. He comes to Newport to visit an uncle and cousins whom he has not seen for a number of years, and a freak takes possession of him to present himself to them under a different name. His experiences as Thomas Flagg are very entertaining, and will be thoroughly enjoyed by boys and girls alike. The story is easily followed.

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DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA, by the author, published by the author, makes out a strong case for the author, and the Icelander.

book will be read with interest by a large circle of readers.

News and Notes.

Mr. Edmund Gosse intends, it is said, to write a life of George.

Roberts Brothers have in press "The Study of Politics," by W. P. Atkinson.

"Po's on Whist" appears in a cheap paper edition bound in cloth, 50 cents.

William Morris's new poem will turn upon Sojourner, and Mr. Burroughs Jones is drawing a frontispiece for the volume.

Ticknor & Co. will have ready on March 17, in their Paper Series, W. D. Howells's "Indian Summer."

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WEAR CLEAN COLLARS.

The Philosophy of a Decayed Gentleman Turned Tramp.

How He Worked Upon the Sensibility of the Housemaid With These Signs of "Blood."

A lank, loose-jointed man with a faded mustache and slightly bald head, leaned against the iron gate beside a Fourteenth street boarding-house, says a New York letter. Everything about him seemed a misfit. His outer clothes were much too large for him, and hung about him as though they shrank from contact with his person. His long, loose hair covered with bruises, seemed very much in his way. His feet wobbled about uncomfortably in his threadbare shoes.

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Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is said to have written a book dealing with home life, moral and social subjects.

A volume of poems by the late Principal Shairup, and Mrs. Oxford, edited by Francis Turner Palgrave, will be issued shortly by Macmillan & Co.

M. Coquelin's article on "Acting and Actors" is to be published in the April number of Harper's. The same issue will also contain "Ananias," a story by Joel Chandler Harris.

John Appleton & Co. have in press a novel entitled "A Woman of the West," by Howard Seely, author of "A Lone Star Boppey" and "A Rancherman's Story."

The American Folk Lore society has made arrangements with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, to publish the first number of which it will appear in April.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SPRING NOVELTIES
In Richly Mounted Silver Handle
PARASOLS.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
JEWELERS.
top 1st col Sp

OPIUM
and Whiskey Hab-
its are now with-
out pain. Book of
particulars sent FREE.
J. W. WOOLLEY, O.D.
60½ Whitehall Street.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia: Light to fresh; westerly
winds; warmer fair weather.

Daily Weather Report.
OFFICE OF THE OREGON, BOSTON, U. S. A.
100 BOSTON HOUSE, March 9, 1888.

Observations taken at 9 a. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Weather
Mobile	30.24 65 25 SE	6	.00	Clear
Montgomery	30.26 56 27 SE	6	.00	Clear
Mobile & Orleans	30.25 56 27 SE	6	.00	Clear
Albion	30.25 65 26 NE	14	.00	Rain
Palatine	30.26 65 26 NE	14	.00	Rain
Pensacola	30.22 62 54 NE	14	.00	Cloudy
Galveston	30.22 62 54 NE	14	.00	Cloudy
Brownsville	30.22 62 54 NE	14	.00	Cloudy
El Grande	30.22 62 54 NE	14	.00	Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

1 a.m. 30.24 65 25 SE 6 .00 Fair

2 a.m. 30.25 57 22 SE 9 .00 Clear

9 p. m. 30.25 50 24 SE 6 .00 Clear

Maximum thermometer .55

Minimum thermometer .35

Total rainfall .00

W. EASY SMITH, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer, reduced to sea level.

T indicates precipitation, inappreciable.

Indicates trace of rainfall.

DULLES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DISEASES. No loss of time from business. No doctor or expense. A RADICAL CURE guaranteed in every case treated. Reference given. DR. R. G. JACKSON, Office 42½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

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UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night.

Telephone 780, by FRANK X. BLILEY.

MEETINGS.

The Cincinnati Southern.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railroad company is called at my office, corner of Peachtree and Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, March 12th, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. W. RANKIN, President.

E. D. LEROY, Secretary.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent.

I have for sale an elegant cottage on West Baker street.

A large, comfortable residence on Whitehall street, on corner lot.

Beautiful vacant lots on Smith and McDaniel streets, near Whitehall street lot on South Bryan street.

A beautiful cottage, a model of architectural convenience, a nice lot on Highland avenue, close street; cars, water, gas and sidewalk.

Four handsome vacant lots on Decatur street.

A number of well shaded vacant lots, near the new piano factory. Cheap and on time.

A beautiful 7-acre tract in West End, on Main street, near car line. A beautiful place for a home, or susceptible of subdivision. Also several beautiful building lots West End, on car line.

I have a large rent list of residences, stores, office rooms, etc.

Give special attention to the rent department, collect rents promptly, look after property in the best of taste, and respectfully solicit the consignment of your real estate property.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House,
Wall street.

J. C. HENDRIX.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

3 CHOICE LOTS ON BOULEVARD \$1000 EACH.

Large lots, fine grove, West End.

The handsomest lot on Peachtree street at a bar-gain.

Large room central residence, every convenience.

11 lots on Peachtree street.

Large lot on Jones street, near in \$750.

10 room house, West End.

2 shaded lots on Gartrell street.

2 lots on Garthland street, near East Tennessee.

We have a number of lots on Capitol avenue, from which you can select one to suit you.

Large lot on Peachtree street, \$2,700; the best bargain in the market.

6 room house, gold lot, Peachtree street, \$1,200.

Large room house, Doris street.

4 room house on Newton street, \$500.

4 room house on Peachtree street, \$1,200.

2 shaded lots on Johnson avenue.

2 commanding lots on Morris street, between 4th and 5th.

4 large lots on Beaufort Vista avenue, near glass works and East Tennessee shops.

3 shaded lots next Mr. Ware's new residence, near East Tennessee.

2 shaded lots on Peachtree street.

2 shaded lots on Peachtree street, near Alexander.

4 choice residence lots on Washington street.

2 choice residence lots.

Lots at all prices.

Lots at all prices.

Calls on us and talk over the matter. No trouble to give information.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
31 South Broad Street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON

REAL ESTATE.

Persons wishing to invest in real estate in Atlanta will find it to their interest to call and see our list at our office in James bank.

We have improved and unimproved property in large and small quantities in the most desirable portion of the city.

We can place any quantity of money for parties who wish to lend on the best security in the city or county.

We have a splendid residence lot on West Peachtree street, the hillside, which we can sell at a bargain.

We have several small residence lots near Peachtree street, at prices which place them in the reach of all.

We have a nine room house on street car line, 2nd floor, which we will sell for \$1,000 well worth \$5,000.

Calls and see us, we know we can suit you either place or hands, to rent or purchase.

Please call the beginning of hands for sale, or houses you have for rent with the room.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON,
Office in James bank.

GOSSIP OF THE MAIL.

The Reduction of Fares on the W. and A. Brings an Increase.

General Effect Upon Other Roads—Extension of the Cincinnati Southern Lease—Silver Spikes, Etc.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION went to see Mr. Joseph M. Brown, the general passenger and freight agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and interviewed him as follows: "The reduction of fares on our road into effect, and THE CONSTITUTION would like to know what effect they have had upon travel over your line?"

"The increase of receipts from passengers paid \$25,40 for the first week showing an increase of 10 per cent. I am sure that the second week's receipts will show a greater increase, the third week still greater and so on."

"Did you expect an increase in the first week?" "Yes, and I am satisfied that it would have been even larger for the first week, but for the fact that the association of the two roads was a novelty and in itself was an interesting attraction. Many people got the idea, too, that our reduced fares did not go into effect as advertised, because of the time lag in the news."

"Passenger association would have a say in the matter and would take some action to prevent the association from taking advantage of its effect."

"I am satisfied that it was simply a local reduction and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the association. These roads are a novelty and in itself was an interesting attraction. Many people got the idea, too, that our reduced fares did not go into effect as advertised, because of the time lag in the news."

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